NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

EASTERN.

A boy brought to the salesrooms of the American Tract and Bible Society in New York a box containing an infernal machine, which would have exploded but for the bungling way in which the spring was arranged. One of the clerks who had partially opened the box laid it saide, and sent for Anthony Comstock, whose office is in the same building, who, on his arrival, immediately recognized what it was designed for. Comstock tore the machine apart and calmly removed the deadly works within. Had it exploded it would have caused loss of life to many in the store.

Thomas Van Valin died at Syracuse, N. Y., Christmas Day, at the age of 104 years and 11 months.

Elliott Bros. & Co., dry goods, Philadelphia, are unable to meet engagements. They owe \$227,000, and offer 60 cents on the dollar.

It is feared that the plan of allotment proposed by the anthratic coal interests in Pennsylvania will be defeated by the oppomition of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Baltzer Gehr, who had resided in Crawford County, Pa., eighty-four years, died Christmas Day, aged 103 years and 6

WESTERN.

Snow has fallen heavily in the pineries of Wisconsin, and lumbering operations are beginning.

E. E. Israel & Co., of Waterloo, Ia., clothiers, have failed, with \$60,000 liabilities and \$55,000 assets.

The Interest and Deposit Bank, conducted by Douglass Gibson and Thomas Western, at Jackson, Mich., has suspended busi-

In consequence of a misunderstanding between the directors and the cashler of the Laporte (Ind.) Savings Bank, the institution has gone into the hands of a receiver. The liabilities are estimated at about \$75,000 and the assets at \$90,000. Depositors are assured that they will be paid 100 cents on the dollar.

Station Agent Harvey, of the Wabash Railroad at Panera, Guthrie County, Iowa, was attacked in his office by two masked men and robbed of \$2,000 in railroad funds.

Fire partially destroyed the Masonic Temple at Cincinnati, causing a loss of \$175,000. The temple suffered \$60,000 damage, \$75,000 was lost by the Scottish Rite fraternity, and \$30,000 by J. R. Mills & Co., printers, in whose establishment in the northwest corner of the building the fire

killed by the intense cold in the Holland (Mich.) district.

Cornelius Aultman, the millionaire manufacturer, died last week at Canton,

James Collins, Ticket Agent of the Pan-Handle Road at Cadiz Junction, Ohio, has disappeared with \$10,000. Part of the amount belonged to the railway company; the rest was borrowed from friends.

John Swim, a miser, was found half frozen near Delaware, Ohio, with more than \$2,000 on his person. He owns land in Franklin and adjoining counties in Ohio, by begging, his clothing being of the shabbiest and filthiest description.

A dispatch from Pierre, Dakota, says: Potter County is undergoing a state of excifement over the county seat location. A year ago the county seat was located at Forest City, on the Missouri River. At the last election Gettisburg claimed to have secured the county sest. Threats have been made to take the records by force, and 200 Indians are now concentrated at Forest City ready to meet all invaders from Gettisburg. Judge Smith is now hearing the case at Pierre while the Indians are guarding the

Miss Margaret Mather appeared at McVicker's Theater, Chicago, during the week, in a round of her favorite characters. Her engagement continues another week, when she will produce "Leah, the Forsaken," "Romeo and Juliet," "Macbeth," "As You Like It," and "The Hunchback."

SOUTHERN.

mer being one of the wealthiest men in Pleasants County, West Virginia, have been arrested for shoplifting at Parkersburg. For years small thefts have been committed where unfortunate speculations. the Ruckmans resided, and hundreds of stol en articles have been found in their posses-

near Wheeling, W. Va., applied red-hot and set it on fire. He was found nearly dead by neighbors, but revived sufficiently to relate the story of his torture.

The north-bound express train on the New Orleans and Northeastern Railroad was thrown off the track by obstructions near Purvis, Miss. A number of passengers were injured, and the engineer and fireman were killed.

An aeronaut named MacNeal made a balloon ascension at West Point, Ga. The balloon fell into the Chattahoochee River, and MacNeal was drowned.

At Long View, Ky., an unknown assassin fired through the window of a farmhouse, instantly killing Jacob Torian, and dangerously wounding Peter Adcock.

Lewis Lucas, a Sheriff in the Choc taw Nation, invited Squirrel Hoyt to spend the night at his bouse, and then quietly shot him through the heart.

A well-digger at Atlanta, Ga., found, at a depth of sixty-five feet, oyster shells and varieties of sea shells never seen in the region. Geologists are investigating.

The Miles Block, at Alma, Ark., containing several stores, was burned, the loss reaching \$25,800.

Rainwater & Sterns' elevator at Daliss, Tex., was ourned with 60,000 bushels of

grain. Three persons perished in the fiames. The loss was \$50,000, and the insurance

Two of the train robbers involved in the job a month ago near Little Rock have been rentenced to six and seven years in the enitentiary respectively.

WASHINGTON.

Senators Bayard and Garland, says a Washington correspondent, have been urged not to accept places in the Cabinet, on the ground that their experience and ability will be needed in the Senate to support the administration against the Republican ma-

It is said that the House Appropriations Committee will disregard the naval bill just passed by the Senate, and will frame a regular bill for the next fiscal year. If the Senate does not accept this, an extra session of Congress will be unavoidable.

The expense of the protracted Swaim court-martial in Washington is reaching a very large figure.

Lieut. Gen. Sheridan is confined to his house by illness, which, though serious, is said not to be dangerous. He is suffering from derangement of the stomach, and his physi cian has ordered him to remain at home and

Secretary Frelinghuysen has sent to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations a letter stating that the negotiation of the Spanish treaty was undertaken in accordance with a policy which had received Congressional sanction. He declares that there is no thought of the annexation of Cuba, but that the treaty will give us all the benefits of such absorption. He then argues against the objections of the sugar and tobacco in-

POLITICAL.

Washington telegram: "Senator Pendieton is the only Senator who declines to avail himself of a clerk, under the resolution passed by the Senate last winter to allow each Senator a \$1,000 clerk. He says be can not do so consistently with his views of the

Albany special to Chicago Times: The Democrats of Connecticut believe their State ought to be represented in President Cleveland's Cabinet. One faction insists that Gov. Waller should be called into the councils of the new President, while another faction declares that William H. Barnum, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, should receive from the man he did so much to elect to the Presidency one of the Cabinet portfolios. A delegation of Mr. Barnum's Connecticut friends came to Albany and called on Gov. Cleveland. The Governor stood while the spokesman of the delegation rehearsed the services of Mr. Barnum in the cause of the Democratic party of Connecticut and the nation. The President-elect gave the delegation no reason to believe that he would call Mr. Barnum or any other Connecticut Democrat into his Cabinet. The Connecticut men, after the conference, expressed gratification at the cordiality of their reception by Goy. Cleveland, and admiration of the manner in which he listened Peach buds and fruit trees have been to all they had to say in the interest of their

An extra session of Congress is thought not unlikely, in view of the fact that the business before it can hardly be finished before the end of the present session. If, as seems likely, the two houses disagree irreconcilably on the naval appropriation bill an extra session will be unavoidable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

According to Bradstreet's, the total number of failures in the United States for the year 1884 shows a large increase in the valued at \$250,000, but has always existed rate of mercantile mortality. This is made

No. of Year, failures.	Aggregate	Aggregate liabflities.	Per cer assets habiliti
1880 4,350 1881 5,929	\$ 27,430,000		
1882 7,635 1883 10,209	47,469,000 90,804,000		
188411,600 Here is an in	136,000,000	240,000,000	

the total number of failures for 1884, as against 1883, a probable gain of 44 per cent. in assets and of 37 per cent. in liabilities. The total number of bank failures this year is 121, against 45 last year, or one and threequarter times as many as in 1883; of which national bank failures have increased from 8 to 11, State Lanks from 5 to 22, and savings banks from 2 to 11. Of the 121 bank failures reported for 1884, the number which (so far as known) may be ascribed to speculation direct or indirect within them or on the part of those indebted to them is 67, or over one-half. For the nine months ended Sept. 27 the total number of "speculative failures" of banks was 55, of which 22 were of stock-broking "bankers," 15 were due to James Ruckman and his son, the for- frauds or embezzlements based on appropriations of the banks' funds for the purpose of speculating, and 3 were caused by being large creditors of those who failed owing to

There were 278 failures in the United States reported to Bradstreet's during the week, against 305 in the preceding week, and Three masked robbers, after vainly 260, 242, and 161 in the corresponding weeks searching the residence of Elias Marting, of 1883, 1882, and 1881, respectively. About 80 per cent. were those of small dealpokers to his back, burned off his hair with ers, whose capital was less than \$5,live coals, and at last enveloped him in straw | 000. In the principal trades they were as follows: General stores, 52: grocers, 41; clothing, 27; dry goods, 15; hardware and agricultural implements, 13; jewelry, 13; liquor, 13, shoes, 11; manufacturers, 10; millinery, 8; produce and provisions, 7; men's furnishing goods, 6; books, paper, printing, etc., 6; tobacco and cigars, 5; botels and restaurants, 5; bakers and confectioners, 5; banks and bankers, 5; furniture, 5; rugs, 4; harness, 4; lumber and material, 4; carriages, 8; grain, 2; fancy goods, 2; butchers, 2.

It is thought that 80 per cent. of the rags imported from abroad will be disinfected at the ports from which they are shipped. This will necessitate the appointment of inspectors in foreign countries.

FOREIGN.

The crofter tenants of the Duke of Argyle refuse to pay rent, and an armed company of marines has been sent to his as-

A Christmas toy sold in Paris represented Bismarck and Ferry embracing. General Wolseley reports the delay in the concentration of troops will retard the movements in the desert until the second

week in February. The liabilities of the Bohemian Land

Credit Company, which recently suspended at Prague, are 23,000,000 florins, and its assets are in excess of that amount

Austria has reached an agreement with the African International Association. An Italian expedition has left Genoa for the Congo country. Eighty native chiefs have proclaimed Spanish sovereignty over fifteen thousand square kilometers of land on the

Owing to the inauguration of an active colonial policy Germany is about to double its force of marine infantry.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

A bundle of counterfeit Russian bank-notes, representing a face value of \$335,000, was found accidentally by some children in Berne, Switzerland.

An exploring expedition of scientists, under the auspices of the Austrian Government, is being organized to explore the northeastern corner of Africa. The expense is to be borne by a rich land-owner. It has the sanction of the English Government, which is anxious to annex the city of Herat.

Tonquin advices report daily encounters between the Chinese and French at the outposts. The Chinese continue pouring troops into Tonquin and Formosa.

A story is told to the effect that the

emeralds in the crown of the ex-Empress Eugenie, which were bought by an English nobleman for £10,000, proved to be false, and the money was returned

Apostle Cannon, from Utah, is preaching the Mormon faith in Switzerland to large audiences, and without molestation. Quite a number of converts are being made among the spinsters. He has arranged for a vigorous campaign and mass-meeetings in all the large cities and towns.

Henry N. Austin, a prominent young man of Milwaukee, committed suicide. His mind had been troubled for some time.

The great seal of Dakota has been transferred from Yankton to Bismarck, where the Territorial Legislature is to meet January 13.

Smith & Rosebach, wholesale and retail tobacconists, Minneapolis, made an assignment for the benefit of creditors. The

iabilities are stated to be about \$40,000. Henry S. Hopkins & Co., bridge builders, of St. Louis, Mo., made an assignment. The assets are about \$88,000, and the liabilities unknown.

Austin Brothers, boot and shoe dealers at Auburn, Ind., have failed, with \$25,000

Paquet, the Toronto infidel who was recently paralyzed while denying the doctrine of eternal punishment, died the other day. More robberies of the mails are re-

ported along the Rocky Mountain division of the Canadian Pacific Railway. An attachment has been made upon he property of Brocks & Dickson, the the-

atrical managers, to satisfy a claim of the Strobridge Lithographing Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio, for \$15,000. C. B. Simmons, local Treasurer at

Louisville, Ky., of the Louisville and Nash ville Railroad, is supposed to have gone to join the American colony in Canada. He disappeared Chrismas Day, leaving a deficit in his accounts of \$34,699.

There is an impression that the Spanish treaty may be withdrawn, and one more liberal in its stead offered.

The aggregate internal revenue receipts for November were \$371,942 less than for the corresponding month of last year.

Secretary Chandler is said to have informed Congressman Randall that the appropriations contemplated by the Senate naval bill are grossly inadequate and would embarrass the service. It is reported that the House will regard the Secretary's objections as a good excuse for refusing to pass the bill.

Secretary McCulloch has obtained from the Attorney General and the Solicitor General opinions that on the filing of an exportation tond there is no reason why distilled spirits may not be permitted to remain in Government warehouses for a reasonable period after the expiration of three years. This will affect, for perhaps nine months, the taxes on 27,000,000 gallons of whisky.

A move is on foot in Washington looking to having President Cleveland parcel out all of his appointments between the Senators and Representatives-that is, giving them the selection in the several States and districts. It is not thought, however, that the President will delegate away his power in any such manner.

THE MARKETS.

THE MARKET	5.	
BEEVER NEW YORK.	en 95	@ 6.75
Heing	1.95	Ø 4.75
Promp Peter	4.50	JE 6 05
When No 9 Series	60	40 83
Va 2 Part	90	40 95
Conv. No. 2 Ivel	.02	46 50
Organ White	10.	66 99
Dong Nam Wass	19 50	#12.00
BESVES. HOOS. FLOUR-Extra. WEEAT-No. 2 Spring. No. 2 Red CORN-No. 2 OATS-White. PORE-New Mess. CHICAGO. BURNES. Choice to Prime Steers	12.00	GE 10.00
BEEVES-Choice to Prime Steers.	6.00	@ 6.50
Good Shipping	5.95	Ø 5.75
Common to Fair	4.00	65 4.75
Hogs	4.25	64 4.75
Hoos. FLOUR -Fancy White Winter Ex. Good to Choice Spring. WHEAT-No. 2 Spring. No. 2 Red Winter.	3.75	#B 4.25
Good to Choice Spring.	3.25	05 3.75
WHEAT-No. 2 Spring	.71	@ .72
No. 2 Red Winter	79	ØE .74
CORN-No. 2	.95	@ .36
OATS No. 9	94	Ø 26
RYE-No. 2	.51	64 53
CORN-NO. 2 COATS-NO. 2 RYE-NO. 2 RARLEY-NO. 2 BARLEY-NO. 2 BUTTEA-Choice Creamery. Fine Dairy. CHEESE-Full Cream. Skimmed Flat EGGS-Fresh. POTATOES-New, per bu. PORK-Mess LARD	.52	in 59
Burrya-Choice Creamery	26	68 .98
Fine Dairy	19	60 20
Current Full Cream	10	00 13
Skimmed Plat	.00	66 00
Edda Fresh	94	48 95
Dora nors New yer hy	20	40 40
Dopy Mass	10.50	#11 00
T. Dr.	041	460 0034
LARD	.00;	269 ,0074
WHEAT-No 2 Red	70	49 7116
Coux-No 9	40	WB 41
Over No 2	2.7	40 20
MILWAUKER	101	69 149
WHEAT-No 2	.70	Ø .71
CORN-No 2	40	@ .42
OATS-No. 2	97	es .54
BARTEY-No. 9	.50	6 .42 6 .28 6 .52
PonyMess	10.75	Ø11.00
Lapp	6.50	@ 6.75
ST LOUIS	0.00	69 0.10
WHEAT Wo 9 Red	70	@ .81
Coux-Mived	24	€ .34
WHEAT—No 2. CORN—No 2. OATS—No 2. DATS—No 2. PORK—Mess. LARD. ST. LOUIS. WHEAT—No 2 Red. CORN—Mixed. OATS—Mixed. RYE.	25	6 .27
Ryp	40	@ 49
Popy-Mana	11.95	6511 50
PORE—Mess. CINCINNATI. WHEAT—No. 2 Red.	21.20	G-11.00
WHEAT-Vo 2 Red	78	@ 27
Copy	40	(0) 42
OATS Mived	200	Ø .00
Bony Mass	11 25	6011.75
T.a.m.	001	448 0034
WHEAT—NO. 2 Red. CORN. CORN. OATS—Mixed. PORK—Mess. LARD DETROIT. FLOUR. WHRAT—NO. 1 White. CORN—Mixed OATS—No. 2 White. PORK—Family INDIANAPOLIS. WHEAT—NO. 2 Red. New	.007	ACO. 605
FLOUR DELINOIT.	4.75	(B 5.95
WHEAT-No. 1 White	70	60 70
ConvMived	30	40
OATS-No 2 White	- 50	.20
Poper-Family	19.00	612.50
TADTANA DOL 19	17.00	BIT 90
WHEAT-No 2 Red Nam	79	en
Conv. Mired	74	.70
O fre-Mired	-04	.00
PARTITORNE	*30	9 .21
WHEAT—No. 2 Red, New	000	
Pate Pate	6.00	60 5 50
***************************************	0.00	68 9'90

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Work of the Senate and House of Representatives.

Tun bill providing for the appointment of commission to examine into the liquor question passed the Senate on Dec. 22, for the fifth time. The measure provides for a commission of seven members appointed by the President, not more than four of whom shall belong to the same political party or be advocates of prohibition. Their term of office is not to exceed two years. The duties are rather formidable, and consist of an investigation of the alcoholic-liquor traffic, its relation to revenue and taxation, and its general economic, criminal, moral, and scientise aspects in connection with purpersan, crime, social vice, the public health and general welfare of the people, and also to inquire as to the practical results of Peense and prohibitory legislation for the prevention of intemperance in the several States of the Union. Ten thousand dollars are provided for expenses. Mr. Hale reported the House bill making temporary provision for the naval service, which was so modified as to cover the remaining half of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883. The House was not in session. time. The measure provides for a commission THE naval appropriation bill, as reported

by the Committee on Appropriations, was passed by the Senate on Dec. 23. The House resolution for a holiday recess was amended by fixing Dec. for a holiday recess was amended by fixing Dec. 24 as the date for its commencement. Mr-Jonas presented protests from the commercial associations of New Orleans against the ratifition of the treaty with Spain. Mr. Vest, in offering a concurrent resolution as to the printing of speeches in the *Record*, opened up a discussion on the abuse of Congressional privileges. Mr. Vest said the record of what was said and done in Congress should be what it purported to be, instead of being the caricature it was to-day. The effect of the untruthful retresentations now made could not but have the most injurious effect, especially on the young men of the country, when they learned that, instead of a speech being delivered to the full house and in the presence of crowded galleries and with loud applanse and immense bouquets to reward the orstor, that orator did not deliver the speech at all, but at the time of the supposed delivery was taking a leisurely luncheon in the Congressional restaurant or plaidly smoking in the cloak-room. This was becoming so well understood that it was touching the sense of the public humor, and the opinion of the country was getting to be that Congress was nothing real except the pay. He cited as abuses of the printing privilege the case of a member of Congress who delivered ten lines of remarks and then printed as part of his speech a complete copy of the Constitution of the United States, and another who printed as,a part of his remarks a poem of ninety pages entitled "To the Immortals," and dedicated to Congress. But even a more scandalous abuse was shown last session, when a member, after delivering a few sentences of a speech, supplemented them with all the chapters on the tariff contained in Mr. Blaine's book, 24 as the date for its commencement. Mr. when a member, after delivering a few sentences of a speech, supplemented them with all the chapters on the tariff contained in Mr. Blaine's book, and had them printed at the public expense. Copies of that speech, Mr. Vest said, were sold by the Campaign Committee at 10 cents a thousand and distributed under frank through the mails. Another instance cited by Mr. Vest was when identically the same speech appeared printed as having been delivered by two members. Some member of the literary lobby had sold the copy of the speech to two different men. Mr. Hawley remarked that any copies of speeches sent out by the campaign committee were paid for. Mr. Vest asked whether it was not true that they were franked through the mails. Mr. Hawley replied that he believed it was the custom of both political parties, in distributing copies of Congressional speeches, to frank them.

A BLL to repay China the remain der of

A BILL to repay China the remain der of the Chinese indemnity fund, now in the possession of the State Department, was favorably reported in the Senate by the Foreign Affairs Committee on Dec. 24. In the report on the bill the committee says the amount paid by China was largely in excess of all just paid by China was largely in excess of all just demands against that Government, and every administration since this fact was ascertained has carnestly recommended the repayment of that excess. The committee concurs in this view, and says: "It believes the wisest policy on the part of this Government is to deal with transparent justice and even liberality in its intercourse with all nations, especially with those of another race and civilization." In the House, the Speaker announced the following committee asally with those of another races and civilization." In the House, the Speaker announced the following committee assignments: Elections, Smith, of Lowa; military affairs, Connelly; public lands, Campbell, of Ohio; Territories, Hill; education and labor, O'Farrell; revision of laws, Garrison; expenditures in the Treasury Department, Wellace; tures in the Treasury Department, Wallace; printing, Bratton, pensions, bounty, and back pay, Wallace; alcoholic liquor traffic, English. Both houses adjourned until Jan. 5.

There are several processes used for

cremation. The Siemens furnace,

which has been adopted by the advocates of this mode of disposing of the dead in Germany, England, and else-where, is probably the best known. The body is placed in an oblong brick or iron-cased chamber, under which is a furnace. The air of the chamber is raised to a very high temperature be-fore the body is put in, and a stream of heated hydro-carbon, from a gasometer, is then admitted, which on contact with intensely heated air within immediately bursts into flame. The chamber is, of course, so constructed as neither to admit draughts of air from without nor to permit the escape of gases from within. The noxious gases which are evolved in the beginning of the combus-tion process are passed through a flue into a second furnace, where they are entirely consumed. By this process a body wighing 114 pounds can be reduced in about fifty minutes to not more than four pounds of lime-dust. The cost of constructing one of these furnaces is considerable, probably about \$2,000, but when built one could serve the purposes of cremating numberless bodies. In each individual process, not more than 200 pounds of fuel is required, the cost of which would vary greatly in different localities in this country, but would probably seldom exceed \$2. Cremation was the common practice of the ancient Greeks, and has been the custom of some of the Asiatic nations, notably the Siamese, the Burmese, and the Hindoos from remotest times to the present. The method pursued by these nations is usually the crude one of burning the body on a pile of wood, or other fuel. Closed incinerators have been constructed by order of the British Government in many towns of India, with the double object of reducing the expense and the offensiveness of the operation. There has always been much prejudice against cremation among Christian nations, but with the advance of scientific knowledge it has been greatly lessened in modern times, and the advocates of the practice are now so numerous in several European countries, that the authorities usu-ally permit it in any case where it is preferred to the usual method of buri-al. There are now associations in Chicago which propose soon to construct furnaces for the cremation of human bodies. - Inter Ocean.

A NEW form of paving has been in use in Berlin since last year. Layers of brick have been put down impregnated with asphalt. After a time they absorb from 15 to 20 per cent of the bituminous matter, becoming remarkably elastic and capable of resisting pressure and damp. This new paving, it is said, lasts much longer than any of the other kinds, and it offers a sure foothold to horses.

UNFORTUNATELY, setting up drinks often results in upsetting the drinkers,

NO DEMAND FOR LABOR.

Review of the Industrial Situation in the Principal Manufacturing States of the Union.

[New York special to Chicago News.] Twenty columns of Bradstreet's space is occupied this week with the results of a most important investigation into the general condition of the leading manufacturing industries of the United States. The ing industries of the United States. The inquiries embrace twenty-two States—Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, and all north thereof. There had been a general reduction of wages in industrial lines varying from 20 to 25 per cent., and, in some instances, to 30 per cent, taking the year through. In some lines the reductions are as low as some lines the reductions are as low as 10 to 15 per cent. Skilled workers in specialties are exempt or par-tially exempt from this. The reduced forces at work range from 33 per cent. forces at work range from 33 per cent. at some points among iron workers to an average of 20 per cent. (against 1880) for the States reported, to 19 per cent. among glass-workers; 17 per cent. among tabocco operatives; 16 per cent., woolen geods; 14 per cent., boots and shoes; and 12½ per cent. among cotton workers. The reductions referred to do not include the shrinkage of clerical forces in mercantile houses. Among industrial wage-earners the reductions in wages have been great where there have been no industrial organizations or weak ones. It must not be overlooked that a considerable share of the number reported now out of work will soon be busy again, stoppages of mills and factories in

The record by States	is as fol	this so lows:	ason.
STATES.	Total No. indus- trial employes 1880	Decline in num- ber operatives reported	Per cent. com- pared with
ew England	647,373	45,800	7 18
ew York	531,533	94,475	
ew Jersey	126,038	10,000	8
ennsylvania	887,072	61,000	16
faryland	25,000	5,000	7
Irginia	40,184	5,000	13
Vest Virginia	14,411	2,000	14
)hio	183,609	32,000	12
ndianadiehigan	77,501	12,324	16
llinois	144,727	14,850	10
liunesota	21,247	8,200	40
ebraska and Iowa	33,165	4,000	12
dissouri	64,000	5,070	9
Centucky	87,391	7,295	10
Totals	2,452,749	316,249	13

Of the number reported displaced by the depression in trade, less than 18,000 is reported due to strikes, or about 5 3-10 per cent. In the seventeen leading industrial cities the number reported dispensed with by striking is 177,115, or nearly 56 per cent. of the total reported. They are distributed

CITIES.	No. of indus- trial work- ers in 1880,	Decrease in Numo'r re- ported.	Per ct. com- puted with 1880.
New York	227,352	55,550	24
Philadelphia	185,527	40,000	21
Chicago	79,415	10,400	13
Boston	59,213	4,500	7 6-10
Baltimore	56,838	2,000	3 6-10
Cincinnati	54,517	4,500	8 3-10
Brooklyn	47,587	4,850	10 3-10
St. Louis	41.825	3,870	9 4-10
Pittsburg	36,980	6,000	16 .
Troy and vicinity	22,434	8,200	37
Cleveland and violnity.	21,724	8,500	39
Paterson	19,799	4,500	22 8-10
Buffalo	18,021	4,000	25
Louisville	17,448	4,295	25
Detroit	16,110	9,950	62
Wheeling	14,047 5,512	2,000	25 36
·Total	923,799	177,115	19

The employes in blast furnaces, rolling mills, steel works, forges and bloomaries, foundries, machine and locomotive works in the United States in 1880 numbered 421,000, and in the States reported above 388,000. Returns indicate that at least 80, -000 of such operatives have been dispensed with, or 28 6-10 per cent. Of operatives on clothing in New York, New England, Pennsylvania and Ohio, at least 35,000 fewer are at work now than a year ago, or over 27 per cent, of those in 1890. cotton goods the decline in the number of operatives in New England, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania is 20,000, New Jersey and Pennsylvania is 20,000, or nearly 12½ per cent. of the total in 1880. On woolen goods the decline in New England, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania is about 24,000, or 16 per cent. of the total four years ago. In boots and shoes, so far as detailed, there are 18,000 fewer operatives at work than four years ago (8,600 temporarily in New England), or about 14 per cent. fewer than in 1880. This industry is cent. fewer than in 1880. This industry is, however, relatively less depressed than the others specified. In New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Kentucky there are reported 13,000 fewer employes of tobacco manufacturers, or about 17 per cent, of the total in 1880. In Paterson, N. J., there are 2,000 fewer silk operatives at work, or about 16 per cent. of the whole number in 1880. In Pennsylvania, Ohio, and in St. Louis about 4,700 operatives in the glass factories have been laid off, being about 19 per cents of the total employed in 1880.

THE PRESIDENT-ELECT.

His Future Movements. [Albany special.] Gov. Cleveland will resign his office Jan.

and go to Buffalo on the 8th. On the 9th he will attend a charity ball at the Genesee House, Buffalo, and then return to this city, where he will remain until he goes to Washington. He has already engaged rooms, and after the 9th of January will be at home to all his fellow citizens. It is generally understood here, as elsewhere, that Senator Bayard may have a place in the Cabinet, but the President-elect has not yet determined whom else he will invite to his council board. He will probably take three reembers of the Cabinet from the East, two from the South, and two from the Northwest. Of the two from the Northwest.

west Indiana will furnish one and Illinois or Wisconsin the other. President-elect Cleveland is much interested in the probable result of the Illinois Senatorial contest, but while freely expressing the hope that a Democrat may be elected he carefully refuses to express a preference for either of the Democrats who have been named as candidates for the office.

the Northwest. Of the two from the North-

The New York Senatorship.

The Senatorial contest in this State is creating much excitement among Republi-oans. President Arthur and Levi P. Morcans. President Arthur and Levi P. Morton are the most prominent candidates, with Eyarts, Hiscock and others hopefully in the race. Morton is in the Lad, and will probably be elected if a regular Republican is chosen; but not a few Democrats and Independents and Stalwart Republicans sope a combination may be effected by which Mr. Conkling will be returned to the Sanata.

HANNIBAL HAMLIN is about to write a ok giving a history of his political life.

He Had a Right to It.

Not long since several of the boys were Sundaying over in one of the Northern Ohio towns, and each one was telling the biggest story he could find in his collection, when Flack, the Oval Dish man, rose to a point of order.

"Gentlemen," he remarked, in his well-known orational style, "your stories have pleased me wonderfully, but I think I can go von one better."

"Let's have it," came the chorus,

"Well, gentlemen, I want you to understand that I am about to relate facts, absolute facts."

absolute facts. "Of course, of course," they said, "we know your name ain't Ananias I don't know the gentleman to whom

you refer, but I suppose he is all right, and I will go ahead. About twenty-five years ago I was traveling in the West, and one dismal evening I started to walk six miles to catch a midnight train, that I was compelled to take. lost my way, and at 1 o'clock in the morning I came to a cabin in a lonesome place, and seeing a light in the window, I made bold to knock. A woman came to the door, and I asked her if I could stay all night, as I was weary and lost and wanted to rest until daylight. She told me I could not come in, as she was alone and did not care to have a strange man under her roof. I explained and coaxed, and she finally told me her husband had died that evening, and the body was lying in the only room at her disposal, but it cared to sleep on the floor there, I might do so. I gladly accepted her offer, and in fifteen minutes was stretched out on a blanket, in plain view of the sheeted corpse. I had just fixed myself comfortably for a sleep, when I saw the sheet over the dead body move slightly. I thought it might be the work of the wind, which had risen, and was singing a requiem down the chimney. Whatever it was, I was at once wide awake, and for a full half-hour watched the body closely, and my attention was only drawn away by the sound of wheels on the road outside and a vehicle of some kind being driven up to the door. I heard the woman in the next room get up and go out, and shortly afterward return, accompanied by a man, whose voice I could hear distinctly. Thinking it was only some one come in to see her in her trouble, I turned again to the corpse, and in a minute there were unmistakable signs that it was not the wind moving the sheet, for I saw the hand move cautiously underneath the cloth toward the upper part of the body, and then pull the covering away, a little at a time, and finally the corpse raised his head and peered over at me. Boys, I was scared, but I didn't want to run from a dead man, so I waited, and presently the corpse beckoned me to come to him. I got up and went, shaking worse than a man in the ague district of the Wabash, with no quinine in

"Hist!" he said, as I reached his side; "didn't some one come in a few moments

"Yes," I answered, with a shiver. "Wasn't it a man ?" "The voice sounded that way," I re-

sponded, frightened now almost out of my senses.

"I was right," he continued, "Go back and lie down. Keep still until I return or you may be sorry for it." He arose slowly, as if stiff rather than feeble, and went out of a side door,

returning in a few moments with an ax. He looked over at me in an uncomfortable way and passed on into the next room, noiseless as a disembodied spirit, but in fact a most terrible reality. As he opened the door I caught a glimpse of a man and woman sitting very close together with their backs toward their hideous visitor, and then my view was shut off. I waited possibly ten seconds, when I heard in rapid succession two dull heavy blows, accompanied by a fearful crunching sound, a smothered groan, and all was still. In an instant could feel every hair on my head stiffen and stand up; my heart stopped beating, and my blood went through my veins like drafts of freezing air. I tried to scream, to move, to do anything to break that awful stillness, but I was utterly helpless. Then the door opened noiselessly again, and the corpse came back to me with the bloody ax in his hand.

"I thought so," he said, addressing me; "that woman was my wife; the man her lover; they thought me dead and prepared the body for the grave; but the poison is slow in its work-He clenched at his throat and gasped. Yes, it is slow, but terrible; they have killed me, but I-

The ax fell from his hand, and again he clutched at his throat and tore the grave clothes from his breast. "I-I-" he struggled to articulate,

"I-yes, they have taken my life, but I take their guilty blood with me.' He stood straight before me for an

instant, rigid as iron, and then writhing in fearful contortion of pain, he fell to the floor, and with his frothing lips pressed to the bloody ax, he died at my I don't know how long it was until I

recovered sufficiently to move, but, thank the Lord, I did, and I fled as if all the devils of earth and air were after me, and when I found myself again, I was in a hotel in the town I had started to reach afoot on that awful night, just getting over a six weeks' attack of brain fever.

The gang had sat through the recital of this strange story in breathless silence. and at its close, Pindell, Filler and Houston got up, and going into the diaing room, came back with a cake two feet across, and with tears in their eyes. handed it to Frack, saying briefly and earnestly, "You take it."-Merchant Traveler.

A Sly Darkey.

"Does you know John Jackson?" sked Jim Webster of Pete Simpson. "I should say I does know him. He

is an awful sly cuss.
"What has he ebber done dat was so berry smart?" "The other day I seed him walking

along on the opposite side of Austing avenue. I called out, 'John, you John!' two or free times. De niggah made out as if he didn't heah me. I overtuck him and cotched him by de arm, and dang my buttons if he wasn't anudder niggah entirely. You bet he am a sly one."—Texas Siftings.